Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

The steam ship, Great Western was launched at Bristol, England, on the 10th of July, 1837, and sailed from that port, April 53d, 1838. This vessel has a burthen of 1340 tons; the engines are of 450 horse power, and the cylinders of 72 inches which are 73½ inches in diameter; her length is 236 feet, and she has four masters, existing only by wright with the water in them 180 tons; adequate room for the supply of consuming in two hours, about 800 tons of coal.

The Great Western steam apparatus is 470 tons, the fore shaft is of forged iron, and weighs 35 tons, the shaft is being about 34 feet broad. A part of the engine is of the same breadth as the main engine in the centre, where there are recesses for the boilers. The boilers are four in six miles per hour. In the year 1797, chancellor Livingston made a steam-boat on the Hudson river. In the fall constructed a steam-boat, and applied to the Legislature of New York for an exclusive grant for the use of steam on condition that he should, within a year, produce a vessel impelled by steam at the rate of five miles per hour. This he was unable to effect, and the project was suspended for a time. Fitch and others, however, Livingston and Stevens united their efforts, and were aided by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt. Their apparatus was put in motion by consuming a horizontal cham-pump, and set in motion by an engine of Watt's construction. The joint proceedings of these persons were interrupted by the appointment of chancellor Livingston to represent the American government at the court of France, but previous to his departure, the form of the engine was changed to the vertical, and the boat was launched in the month of April, but the wood was not sufficiently seasoned to admit of the machinery being put on board. In the month of August, 1807, the boat was completed, and on the 11th of that month she made a trial trip to Albany and back, a distance of 150 miles, performing the voyage in thirty-two hours, being at the rate of five miles per hour, which during the voyage increased to 7 miles per hour.

At a time when this subject is exciting so much attention, we have thought a brief history of steam navigation would be read with interest by the general reader. The subjoined account has been drawn up by a gentleman of Philadelphia, and exhibits a tolerably accurate view of the successful progress of this important art.

HISTORY OF STEAM ENGINE.

The steam-engine is now applied to almost every species of manufacturing industry as a substitute for the labor of men and animals. In its earliest form, it was used to raise water, but though very early efforts were made to adapt it to the propulsion of vessels, Savary proposed to make the water, raised by his engine, turn a water-wheel within a vessel which should carry him against the current, the first actual trial was stated to have said in conversation, that, had he not been prevented by the pressure of public business, he would have attempted the invention of the steam-boat. To the United States, however, belongs the honor, notwithstanding the early trials of Savary and Papin, of having used steam for the purpose of navigation on a large scale, and of having carried it to the successful steam-boat. Rumsey and Fitch were contemporaries, and each of them, we both attempted to construct steam-boats as early as the year 1785; and models of both of their contrivances were exhibited, in 1786, to General Washington, Fitch's apparatus was a system of paddles; Rumsey, at first, used a pump, which drove in water at the bow and forced it out at the stern of the boat. The latter afterwards employed steam, and in a trial trip on the waters of the fly-wheel of his engine, which were extended to be pressed against the bottom of the river. About the year 1788, Rumsey and Fitch sent drawings of his apparatus to Watt and Boulton, and received answers from the English patent; and, in 1789, Rumsey visited England upon the same errand. The former was not successful in obtaining patronage; but the latter, by the aid of some enterprising individuals, procured the means to build a vessel on the Thames, which, in 1793, was put in motion until after his death, in 1793. Fitch's vessel was 70 feet long, and was four miles per hour; but that of Rumsey was unsuccessful. John Stevens, of Hoboken, commenced, about 1790, his steam navigation of the Hudson, which, however, Livingston and Stevens united their efforts, and were aided by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt. Their apparatus was put in motion by consuming a horizontal cham-pump, and set in motion by an engine of Watt's construction. The joint proceedings of these persons were interrupted by the appointment of chancellor Livingston to represent the American government at the court of France, but previous to his departure, the form of the engine was changed to the vertical, and the boat was launched in the month of April, but the wood was not sufficiently seasoned to admit of the machinery being put on board. In the month of August, 1807, the boat was completed, and on the 11th of that month she made a trial trip to Albany and back, a distance of 150 miles, performing the voyage in thirty-two hours, being at the rate of five miles per hour, which during the voyage increased to 7 miles per hour.

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THE YOUNG PHRENOLOGIST.

BY JOHN NEAL.

The mysterious veil has been lifted! There is the blighted rose—there the bridal wreath—trampled and torn!

After and apart from all the rest of the world, the playfellows of her youth, the innocent, the childish, and the happy—the happy they knew not why, and they care not wherefore—the beautiful, the dear, and the innocent who are childish—and a pair, sort, royal pair, they were made with a right noble gathered up about her bosom, both elbows on the top of an open secretary, over which trained a magnificent shawl, and the slippered foot of one was stretched more—bright roses—with a faint blush and the sparkle of tears.

It was long after midnight: and the low harmonious wind rose through the chamber, toying with the snowy drapery of the window, and playing with a veil it would lift if it knew how, playing with the light locks that fell over the forehead of the pale girl, and fluting the whole house with the sultry breath of a strange flower, lavishing their golden dust by star light upon the trembling air.

The stars failed; the warm passionate breathing of the summer night failed her not; and she sat and gathered slowly underneath her white palms, drop after drop, like the dew from overcharged flowers, the tears that were scattered over the fragments of two or three torn ostrich feathers and a bunch of pearls, like a dead and withered bird all snows and half melted snow flakes.

Not a murmur was to be heard from her pale parted lips—not a sigh—not a heaved breath. Grief and consternation were there: unspeakable terror and blighted hope. Not a word escaped her lips, her eyes, no trembling of the mouth; nothing but tears, pouring like a fearful sorrow, and the dead agony of a broken hearted woman. Not a look to a living soul, nor read a book to be ashamed of, and who knew her secret, or was worthy withal to tell her sorrow, whatever they may be.

She was a young married wife married an' unmarried an' unmarried! and her husband was a *Phrenologist!* and she, poor thing, never knew a word of it, till the next morning after the bridal night, while he was asleep, the very night after her marriage, when she was half frightened to death.

She had often read and thought about the book, and had even bought it whispered about a month before, that a live Phrenologist had arrived from New Orleans one morning before the people were up, and had taken a steamboat down the Mississippi River, the South or the Upper Missouri, she could not be sure, but remember which. And now, only to think of that—that Edward, her own dear, dear Edward, whom she loved so passionately, so distractedly, that he should be a Phrenologist; and nothing but Phrenologist after all! Oh it was too much—much too much.

Her heart died away within her, on making the discovery. She tried to drown her thoughts in sleep; she tried to pray. But she would not; his very clothing disturbed her. He breathed like a Phrenologist; and he was

Scientific Selections.

LONDON INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On the Evaporation of Water in Steam Boilers, by Joseph Parker.—In the course of a series of experiments undertaken with the view of diminishing as much as possible the loss and the incrustation arising from the volumes of unconsumed smoke and soot which are constantly issuing from the chimney, the author discovered that, for effecting this purpose, the air necessary to render the smoke combustible, must be given directly to the smouldering gas, and not allowed to become heated by passing over other parts of the fuel; also, that it must be administered at the point of greatest heat, that temperature of incandescence, at least, being necessary for its inflammation. Under these circumstances the furnaces were reconstructed, and the air admitted at the bridge; and the alteration was attended with great success. The effect of different modes of feeding fuel, observed, it appeared that less smoke was emitted from less frequent than from more frequent charges; that somewhat more water was evaporated by the same weight of fuel; that fewer cinders, and less scoria were produced. Following out this principle, Mr. Parker was led to work the engine with but two charges of coal per day; the furnace being kindled at five in the morning, as rapidly as being up to the steam would permit, and then again at dinner-time. On this plan great economy was attained, which was increased still further by enlarging the furnaces, so as to enable them to contain the entire fuel for the day's consumption. The result of these alterations was, that from 7 o'clock in the morning no smoke was visible; the dampers were kept very close down, and the steam did not vary one-eighth of an inch in height during many hours. At dinner-time the dampers were as closely shut as safety would permit, and as much water pumped into the boilers as the firemen knew by practice would be boiled, and at low the steam to rise to its point at the starting time. The author then described in detail the method of firing, which he had been led to adopt, and which was attended with such beneficial results; and by pursuing which, he was enabled to evaporate more than 10 lb. of water, at a temperature of 212°, by 1 lb. of coal, whereas the mean of the ordinary system of firing is only 7¼ lb. evaporated by 1 lb. of coal. The author observes, that in order to raise the steam with economy, the surface of a fire is to be heated only not to be less than 10 square feet per horse power; the usual allowance in Lancashire boilers is square feet, and 5 feet by Messrs. Bolton and Watt. The surface exposed to heat in wagon shaped boilers, is respectively considerable to the above, exclusive of any internal flue. The system above described was subsequently made the subject of a patent, and applied to more than 500 furnaces, but has fallen in a great measure into disuse, simply from the fact, that it depended on the foreman; and the master will not take the trouble of understanding it, in order to save a few coals.

Malleable iron peculiarly adapted for railway purposes.—The fanciful peculiar to iron as the occasion of the refining process in its manufacture. The valuable properties of malleable iron being fibre and hardness, Mr. Mushet considers that these are best imparted by the second of the present process. Iron, as at present general ly manufactured, receives the fibre from repeated heatings and rollings; but the hardness which is obtained at the sacrifice of hardness. The fibre of malleable iron may be injured by over heating, by adding in the smelting furnace ores rendering the iron cold, short, or by the use of cinders, which, when in excess, cause the fibre to crystallize and produce brittleness. Some irons, however, are so exceedingly fibrous, that they admit of a limited use of cinders without deterioration. By omitting the refining process, a greater mass of fibre can be produced than in any other manner; and the fibre, as a consequence of the iron not being exposed to so severe a degree of decarbonization, is softer and harder than that secured by repeated heatings and rollings. The iron used for railways should be from good grey mine pig-iron, as the source from which the hardest and strongest fibre in malleable iron is derived. The use of cinder pig should be excluded, on the ground that the strength and quality of the fibre is injured: and if in the state of grey iron, its fusibility is so much increased as to occasion a waste of metal in the puddling and subsequent re-heatings.

On the Construction of the Floating Bridge across the Hamoaze, between Torpoint, in Cornwall, and Devonport.—The width of the river, at the site of the bridge, is at high water 2350 feet, and at low water 2110 feet. The greatest depth at high water is 36, and at low water 76 feet. The current runs nearly at the rate of 4 miles knots an hour; though during heavy land-floods and south-west winds it increases to five or six knots an hour. The site lies directly at right angles to the line of current, and is so much exposed, that strong provision for their security is obtained at the sacrifice of hardiness. The fibre of malleable may be injured by over heating, by adding in the smelting furnace ores rendering the iron cold, short, or by the use of cinders, which, when in excess, cause the fibre to crystallize and produce brittleness. Some irons, however, are so exceedingly fibrous, that they admit of a limited use of cinders without deterioration. By omitting the refining process, a greater mass of fibre can be produced than in any other manner; and the fibre, as a consequence of the iron not being exposed to so severe a degree of decarbonization, is softer and harder than that secured by repeated heatings and rollings. The iron used for railways should be from good grey mine pig-iron, as the source from which the hardest and strongest fibre in malleable iron is derived. The use of cinder pig should be excluded, on the ground that the strength and quality of the fibre is injured: and if in the state of grey iron, its fusibility is so much increased as to occasion a waste of metal in the puddling and subsequent re-heatings.

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The Canal Lifts on the Grand Western Canal, by James Green.—These lifts are not intended to supersede the use of locks in all cases, but to those in which a considerable ascent is to be overcome in a short distance, and where it would be inadequate to the consumption of a certain lock, or in which the funds are inadequate to the execution of the work on a scale adapted to such locks. These lifts are forty-six feet in length, consisting of two chambers, with a pair of masonry between them, similar to those of a common lock, and being of sufficient dimensions to admit a wooden cradle in each, in which boat stands for the passage of the lift. The cradle descends on a level with the pond of the canal, a water-tight gate at each end of the cradle and of the pond of the canal, a raised up and leaves the communication between the water in the canal and in the cradle from the boat swims into and out of the cradle. The cradles are balanced by very strong chains running over three cast-iron wheels, and are so arranged that the water in the upper cradle is always kept at the same the level of the water in the pond, the consequence of which is, that no water passes from a higher comprehensive, just sufficient to set the machinery in motion; the weight of the boat's floated water being generally about one ton; it may however be regulated at pleasure. The principle of action in always maintaining the equilibrium between the cradles, is the well known one, that a floating body displaces a volume of fluid equal to its own weight. The cradles can fall no lower, or rise above the level of the pond, but will balance in any position, an additional weight of water in the descending cradle being necessary just to overcome the friction and the re-sistrict of the machinery, and cradles. It is obvious that the weight of the addi-tional length of the suspending chains or ropes of the cradles which at the lowest must be counterbalanced; this is effected by attaching to the under side of each cradle a chain of equal weight per foot with the suspending chains; and that, changing under the descending cradle, and shortening under the ascending cradle, restores the disparity to weight in the strength of materials in the great desiderata in machinery of this nature; and though the lifts have proceeded are but forty six feet, and the boats about eight tons, yet the same method is applicable to much greater heights and much greater tonnage. The advantages of these lifts are their economy in the great economy of construction locks are great economy of construction and great saving of time and water. The time occupied in passing one boat up and the time occupied in passing one boat up and another down the lift of forty-six feet being but three minutes, whereas in common locks to pass the same heights would occupy thirty times as much; the quantity of water consumed is about 4,000 tons for eight locks of 4 tons, whereas to consume locks it is about three tons of water per ton

Saturday Evening Post.

JUNE 5, 1830.

Silk Intelligence.

From the Dragon Journal and Advertiser.

THE SILK BUSINESS WILL BE PROFITABLE.

Mr. Beering, an intelligent silk manufacturer of the silk districts of France, and ascertained after personal inquiry, that the value of the silk of the leaves, the cocoons, the use of and labor in the cocooneries, then send resided with the proprietors, the latter receiving the enormous profit of 77 per cent. The business is undoubtedly profitable to those. But it will be a matter of surprise to a great here we shall not for able to compete with the French countries in the production of silk. It is true our wages here are double those of France. But in compensation the price of our labor is low. The exercise is equally certain. The energy, tast, and perseverance of the people will more than counterbalance the difference of wages. And it may be superadded, that wages based on Odin, on the 16th ult., by the wife of Mr. Wolfe and 3 small children. RUM the cause.

Thirty-six counties of Kentucky have already reported 1,000 members to the Kentucky Common School system into operation.

The Utica and Schenectady and Harrisburg railroad is nearly finished, so that the cars will pass through Utica in May next.

Samson Deming, Jr. of Washington county, while engaged on the 4th inst. in drawing logs on a hill side, was crushed to death by a log which started and rolled over him.

Mr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, has a Gazette on being offered at the Banks from which issued, were found to have been altered from one hundred dollars to ten and fifty dollars.

Wilson and Mary College, (Va.) has 111 students, of which 51 are from that state. This ancient establishment is in a flourishing condition.

Judge Lusk, of Shelbyville, Texas, has generously granted ten acres of land near his residence to the Methodist Church for the purpose of the erection of a house for worship.

The importations of gold into the United States, from the 1st of January to the present time, four months and a half,' amount to $7,753,674.

A project is on foot to establish a sea-port canal that shall unite the waters of Mississippi and the site recommended is at the junction of East and West Pearl rivers and Lake Borgne.

Sixteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Ashland, Richland county, Ohio, toward the erection of a house for the pleasant village.

Thomas Corkey, thought by many to be extinct in the Atlantic States, is found every year on the Holyoke range, near Connecticut river, in considerable numbers. Ex. paper.

Michigan Going Ahead.—The Detroit and Pontiac Railroad is now successfully operated 12 miles out of Detroit, and the receipts are over $60 a day.

The Virginia State loan of $100,000, bearing six per cent. interest, was taken on the 21st ult. by Messrs. Gilpin and Fisher, of Philadelphia, at a premium of 82.81 per cent.

Wooden Pavements in Detroit.—Two of the principal streets in Detroit are being paved with hexagonal hemlock blocks. The whole contract to be completed by October, 1830.

The steamboat Irwinton, on her way down the Chattahoochee river, on the 17th inst. took fire and was scuttled and sunk. She had two hundred bales of cotton on board.

The Post Office Department annually produced in Great Britain, is estimated at 22,700,000 tons, of which about 1,000,000 tons are consumed for domestic purposes.

About 10,000 acres of the woodland at Freetown, Mass. are on fire, and the whole body of wood, ready for market, have also been destroyed.

The Robbers in Louisville, Ky. are doing a rapid business. On the night of the 14th inst. a woman was knocked down in the street, and robbed of two dollars and a half.

Fatal Horseback.—Mr. Joseph S. Page, late overseer of Wilmington county, was killed on the 4th ult. at Darien, Georgia, by Mr. Wm. L. Barrett. Three wounds were inflicted on Mr. Page, one of which was mortal.

A proposition has been made in some of the Ohio papers to subscribe for the stock of the Ohio canal, for the purpose of its enlargement. The extent of wall required for this purpose will be about seven hundred miles.

It is stated in one of the Western papers that 1,000 steamboats have been built on the waters within the last four years. The largest number at any one place was at Pittsburgh—at Cincinnati, 92 were built.

Sir Walter Scott's monument at Edinburg, the design of which is by Mr. Kemp, a self-taught architect of the clearest beauties of Melrose Abbey, and rivals in marble the statue of the mighty magician.

The Mind Crops in Virginia, we are assured by the Richmond Whig, is the fact generally looking unusually fine, well set, vigorous and healthy. Such is the cry from every section of the Union. The finer speculators must clear the track for this season, I think.

Fatal Accident.—A Miss Waterman, who had been engaged in the service of Mr. Reed, a resident of Meigs creek, Morgan county, in attempting, on 30 wednesday last, to cross the creek in a small canoe, met with a watery grave. The canoe filled with water and sinking, together with four of the family, was carried down the stream, which is grown.—*M Connel vile (O.) Adv. May 15.*

The Rev. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich in Europe, is in the Island of Elba. This man has been wrought two thousand years, and now he is employed in the service of Mr. Lot Flower, that fine mine, which is still considered one of the richest in the world, is the property of the heirs of Missouri.

The town of Boston was first lighted with lamps about the year 1783. Three hundred lamps were imported from England and gave universal satisfaction. Before that time, it was told an old lady of his parish who had been in the habit of going to Wolfield, that he would come over from England, and that the selectmen were going to light the town with lamps.

The marriage of Miss Stephens the singer and the Earl of Essex, is announced in the London papers. The Earl is about 60 years of age, and his new countess has seen about 41 summers. Let the critics of Boston look to their laurels

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

Oats Pa.	34	35
Southern do.	34	35
Barley Eastern	90	95
do. Pa	75	80
MOLASSES.		
New Orleans	34	36
Sugar-house do. N. York	47	50
do. Philada	48	53
do. Boston	35	36
Trinidad	33	34
Porto Rico	32	33
Eng. French [illegible]		
MACKEREL.		
[illegible]		
PLASTER PARIS.		
SEEDS.		
Clover, bush.		
Flaxseed		
Timothy		
Herds		
Orchard grass		
WHISKEY.		
Rye in bbls.		
WOOL.		
Prime Saxony fleece		
[illegible]		

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 2, 1838.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. [illegible] Toland for Public Documents, and also to Hon. Mr. Naylor for a similar favor.

The Attorney General has appointed William [illegible], Esq. deputy Attorney General for the city of Pittsburg and county of Alleghany.

On Saturday last near three hundred private bills were disposed of in the House of Representatives.

A small child, daughter of a coloured woman, fell from the third story window in Sixth near [Eliza]beth street, and was instantly killed.

Two thousand laborers are wanted on the Gettysburg extension, who will find constant employment, and receive the highest wages.

A rumor prevails at Washington, that Mr. Dickerson will resign his station as Secretary of the Navy, and be succeeded by Mr. Poinsett.

The Exchange books, state that on the 26th of May, snow fell ten inches deep at Canton, Bradford co. Pa.

From the New York Evening Star we learn the reported murder of Dr. Brewster, of Georgia, by the Cherokee Indians, was an infamous falsehood.

Thomas Rector, recently convicted of manslaughter in New York, and who escaped from [illegible], has been re-taken. He exculpates the [illegible] from all participation in his flight.

The Prince de Joinville left this city for Pittsburg on the morning of Wednesday, whence he goes to Cleveland, Ohio, Niagra, and New York by the way of Albany, and will sail from Newport, R. I. for Europe on the 20th of June.

The nomination of Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, for Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has been confirmed, and it is thought he will accept the appointment.

The House of Representatives of Connecticut have decided by a vote of 165 to 33, to retain the word "white" in that article of the constitution which defines the qualifications of those entitled to vote.

On last Wednesday evening a wicked attempt was made to burn Trinity Church, situate in [illegible] street, Kensington. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any serious injury was done.

The Hon. Mr. Yorke, a representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey, has offered a resolution, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for constructing a break water at Crow Shoal, in the Delaware bay.

The paintings now exhibited at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, give great satisfaction to those who have yet done themselves the pleasure to visit the rooms. The figure of St. John in the Wilderness is a beautifully executed painting, as is also the Princess of Capua. The other pictures are striking and effective.

The exhibition of the School of Painting and Design, opposite the Chesnut Street Theatre, will close this day; and that of the Artists' Fund, on the 5th inst. The collection of paintings in these establishments are numerous and well executed. Those who have not yet embraced the opportunity thus afforded them, should take advantage of the brief time yet remaining.

The District of Southwark came very near being disgraced by a riot on Monday evening, when a collection of some thousands of disorderly persons assembled near the Commissioners' Hall. Some of the police, however, promptly interfered, and dispersed the disorderly multitude, after arresting a few of the most prominent individuals.

The Mayor of this city has requested a suspension of the public opinion regarding his conduct in the late disturbances, until the circumstances shall be investigated by a committee who have charge of the inquiry. Should this matter be examined with the rigid scrutiny it deserves, some very extraordinary facts will be developed. There are reports in circulation respecting the character and habits of this individual which imperatively demand explanation and an apology for the insulted honour of the city.

By request we insert a communication respecting the Society of Friends, exonerating it as a body from any connexion with the causes of the late riots in Philadelphia.

We believe an over zealous *few* belonging to several religious persuasions in this city, have, with what they believed to be the very best and most benevolent intentions, done a serious injury to the cause they would advance, by irritating an old sore, that would have sooner been healed by the gradual progress of enlightened opinion, than by heating it by continued friction and ill judged applications.

Forbearance is necessary on the part of the two belligerent parties, which might lead to peace by the exercise of discretion and christian charity. The discussion of the subject will not be further continued in this paper.

Gleanings in Europe.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard have published a very interesting work with the title, "Gleanings in Europe," by an American. It consists of letters which give well drawn descriptions of the arts, scenery and customs of Italy. The remarks interspersed through the work are sensible and appropriate, showing the author is capable not only of observing, but also possesses the power of communicating the result of his observations in a lucid manner to the reader.

J. W. Marks, No. 83 Dock street, has published the first number of a new periodical called The Young American's Literary and Scientific Magazine, to be issued semi-monthly. The editors are D. V. Hageland, and A. M. Pena, M. D.

The following extract is one among many which might be cited as evidence of the disposition prevalent among the liberal and enlightened portion of our citizens, to suppress riotous exhibitions of misguided zeal among the people. We admit that the will of the majority should in all cases govern, but this determination must always be expressed through the medium prescribed by the constitution. The idea that any portion of the community can at their pleasure declare that to be criminal which the law has pronounced to be harmless, involves an absurdity too gross to be for a moment entertained. The doctrine attempted to be established by those who encourage this sentiment, destroys the very object for which all government divine or human was instituted. Take away the restraint of law, abolish all those institutions which have made the country an object of admiration to the world, and what will remain worthy the love of a free people, or the gratitude of posterity:

From the Delaware State Journal.

Much has been said to palliate this violation of law, order and decency. But we regard it as an immutable principle, that in a government like this, no excuse or apology for mob violence, should be received or listened to for a moment. There can be no safety, no security for life or property in a country where a mob is tolerated for any cause whatever. Give this blind and many headed monster any scope, and you subject every thing to his ferocious sway. Abolitionism, now—the Banks to-morrow—the next day any thing which any designing scoundrel may point out for its vengeance. Nothing is safe, for it is the nature of a mob, that although it may set out with a specific object, that object when attained is forgotten, and like the tiger after it has tasted blood, it goes on in a career of blind and indiscriminate violence and destruction. The great London mob of 1780, is a striking illustration of this tiger-like feature. The object of this mob, in the first instance, was to intimidate Parliament from passing certain laws in favor of the Roman Catholics. Lord George Gordon went to the House of Commons with a remonstrance, attended by a rabble of one hundred thousand remonstrants. The congregation of so many turbulent spirits produced its natural effect. They broke out into violence, and for several days London was in possession of the mob. The first objects of their resentment were the Roman Catholics—whose houses and chapels they destroyed—next they turned their rage against Lord Mansfield and others, whose property they destroyed, because they had voted in favor of the bill: their violence taking a more expansive scope, they broke open the prisons, destroyed the buildings and recruited their ranks with all the felons in London: an indiscriminate destruction of private property now began; and it was not until they were about to attack the Bank of England and get possession of its contents, that the government rallied and by a vigorous effort, and after a sanguinary conflict between the military and the mob, succeeded in restoring order. Such is the nature of a mob, whose appetite for destruction becomes blind by indulgence and "grows with what it feeds on." Public opinion should never waver on this point—it should be inexorable toward mobs, be the cause what it may: and Public justice should spare no man who partakes in them. Philadelphia owes it to her character, owes it to the peace and security of her people, to make a stern and salutary example on this occasion.

CITY COUNCILS.

In the Common Council, Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on public highways be requested to report at the next meeting of Councils, on the expediency of so amending the ordinance providing for the superintendant of the Rail Road along High, Third and Dock streets, and regulating the travel thereon as to allow all merchandize cars the use of said road from Broad street to its termination free of all charge for tolls during the present year, and also to permit the owners of cars to unload the same on the south track, between the east side of Front street and Delaware avenue."

Which was read twice and agreed to.

Dr. MATTHEWS submitted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, there is a great excitement in the public mind in reference to the late disturbances resulting in the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, and other breaches of the peace; and whereas, there are many contradictory reports in circulation calculated to mislead and implicate the faithfulness and efficiency of the police of the city—and whereas it would be prejudicial to the reputation of the city and the corporation to let these events pass unnoticed, thereby giving a tacit assent to these infractions of law and good order, therefore

"Resolved, That the committee on police be requested to investigate and report to Councils the circumstances attending and connected with the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall and other consequent disturbances of the peace."

Which was considered and agreed to.

Mr. WHARTON moved that Council proceed to the second reading and consideration of the bill entitled "An ordinance for erecting a City Hall on Penn Square," which was agreed to.

The first section was then read, when Dr. MATTHEWS moved to postpone the consideration of the same for the present to allow him to offer a resolution on the subject,—upon which motion the ayes and noes were called for, ordered and were: Ayes 11, noes 8."

After which Dr. MATTHEWS presented the following preamble and resolution;

"Whereas, divers petitions for and against erecting a City Hall on Penn Square have been presented to this body, and whereas the erection of such buildings in a suitable manner would involve an outlay of nearly one million of dollars; and whereas it is right and proper that the people, upon so important a question, should have the opportunity of shewing their approval or disapproval of so large an expenditure of money but more especially have the privilege of sanctioning the removal of the public buildings, therefore

"Resolved, That the question of the erection of a City Hall on Penn Square, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the city, and that a joint special committee of three from each Council be appointed to report a plan for carrying the same into effect."

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. CHURCHMAN amended by adding thereto the words, "and that the committee report to the next stated meeting."

The resolution so amended was then passed by the following vote: Ayes 10, noes 9."

The bill for erecting the Hall was then indefinitely postponed.

The President, Directors and Company of the Valley Rail Road made application to the Judges of the Supreme court for a citation on the Governor to appear and show cause why he refused to subscribe for the amount of stock in the said company, which was authorised by the improvement bill passed at the last session of the legislature. According to the Harrisburg papers the application was afterwards withdrawn; the cause why the stock was not subscribed for, was the determination expressed by the Governor to the legislature, that he would not borrow the money unless it could be obtained at a reasonable rate, it not being expedient or legal to divert the funds of the state from the specific objects to which they were appropriated. The executive is fully justified by the terms of the law in the course he has thought proper to pursue.

RIOTERS.

A man named Samuel Yeager was last week examined before Alderman Binns, on a charge of having aided in the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall; the principal witness, Mr. Shotwell, having testified to the identity of the prisoner, bail to the amount of $3,000 was demanded, in default of which he was committed. On Tuesday last the accused, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, was brought before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, when after argument the bail was reduced to $2,500.

On Monday a young man called Edgar Keminey was brought before Mr. Binns, charged on the oath of two persons with having assisted in setting fire to the Pennsylvania Hall on the night of the 17th ult. The defendant entered bail to the amount of $3,000, for his appearance at a further hearing.

Yesterday the Hotel and boarding houses at the Brandywine Springs, opened for the reception of company during the season.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1838.

The subject of the northeastern boundary is still pending in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate it is on the stepping stone to legislation, where it is still awaiting the preparation which Mr. Webster is making for the examination of a subject, perhaps difficult in itself, and made still more so from the gratuitous quibblers of the British Government. The bill, which is yet to be introduced by Mr. Williams, of Maine, is one which authorises the appointment of a new joint commission by the two nations, for a survey and exploration in search of the line meant to be designated by the treaty of 1783, and a proposition has been sent to that effect by Mr. Fox to the British Government, who did not now feel authorised to enter into the arrangement. But from the remarks of Mr. Davis whose judgment in this and most other cases is greatly to be trusted, this exploration appears a matter of at most minor importance. He said little or nothing was to be expected from it, and that the whole question depended on a full and thorough examination of documents already existing. It is this on which Mr. Webster is now engaged, and if any man in the country can do any thing in this most important branch of the subject, he is well known to be the man. But the question needs, and has long needed, a clear sighted, prompt, prudent and thorough-going executive; for mere physical thorough-going, or sophistical thorough-going is not the thing. Some speedy action on this point is greatly desirable, for there is nothing like these old and vexed questions to breed disaffection and war.

In the Senate the Oregon question is also at the door. Mr. Linn was to have read the report of the special committee on the subject yesterday, and it may now be expected from day to day. I am apprehensive that neither of these subjects will get through both Houses at the present session, and doubtless on both all but necessary delay ought to be avoided, especially for the sake of peace and good will between the two nations. Perhaps I ought to have mentioned that before Mr. Fox sent the proposition on the northeastern boundary to England, he proposed certain modifications to render it more acceptable to his government, which it seems, were assented to on the part of our authorities, and which Mr. Webster expressed great fear would amount on our part to little less than giving up the question. This question has long been held as a political party rod over Maine, and doubtless with much effect. Is she now about to receive her whipping for her long and patiently delayed party delinquency? If so it may well be put down on the score of her past subserviency.

On the call of Mr. Clay, of Ky. statements have been received from Mr. Woodbury, that he had issued no new orders for the receipt by the collectors of specie paying bank notes, but he sent the copy of a letter that had been lately issued, amounting as I thought to an authority to receive them. Mr. Kendall stated that he had no authority by law to issue any such order, (very modest for the man that could strike down a decree of the Supreme Court! but perhaps "the burnt child, &c.") but post-masters had returned to the practice of receiving specie paying bank notes as they did before the suspension, on their own responsibility, and of course so far as Mr. Kendall is concerned at their own risk, and on their own discretion. This is beautiful, that every one of the thousands of post-masters may construe the resolution of 1816 just as he pleases.

Mr. Clay's resolution forbidding discrimination in the kinds of money received in the different branches of the revenue, and making it imperative to receive and pay out, under regulations previously promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the notes of sound specie paying banks, has at last rapidly met its fall in the Senate. Mr. Wright's 30,000 report, of which he says he was the sole author, was ostensibly the great gun to shatter this resolution, or at least to serve as a pretext, from which the votes against it might be cast. Mr. Clay asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to withdraw the part relating to the disbursement of bank notes; but even this poor privilege was denied him; it must be voted down, as voted down it was unanimously, excepting Mr. Tipton, Mr. Clay, of course voting for striking it out. Mr. Wright then moved to strike out the provision, requiring the receipt by the government of sound specie paying bank notes. This called up an earnest and interesting debate on this part of the resolution, and on the subject generally, in which Mr. Rives bore a conspicuous part, though contrary to his usual practice he was rather too prolix, which might be owing to a conviction, that he was speaking in vain, and in fact he appeared as if he thought so. I regard him as the most elegant and classic speaker that was lately to be found on the side of the administration in either House. And yet, or more probably for this reason, the Globe reporters almost always threw down their pens when he spoke, while the course ebullitions of such men as Mr. Benton and Mr. Niles were picked up, or scrambled up, like mist drops. Mr. Sevier threw some hot shot into his own camp on the specie circular, sparing neither that nor the authority by which it was issued and carried into effect. Mr. Wright's motion to strike out the requisition to receive bank notes was carried in the affirmative by yeas 28, nays 19.

Mr. Clay, early in the proceedings, had received as a substitute for the first clause of his resolution, a proposition by Mr. Webster, in the precise words of his amendment to the Sub-Treasury Bill, which was voted into that Bill by a strong majority—and which now constituted all that was left of the Resolution; the whole of Mr. Clay's original Resolution having been withdrawn or expunged. The Resolution therefore was now in the following words:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.* That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States, may be paid."

Mr. Morris, who speaks almost precisely as if he was grubbing up brambles, made, perhaps, on this very account, quite a *striking* speech in favor of the Specie Circular, and against Banks and Banking generally, as a kind of black leg concern, with which none but rogues and idiots were duped. He moved a long amendment to the Resolution, wholly restrictive on the receipt of bank notes; the principal one of which was that no bank notes should be received, except such as should by law, be authorised to be disbursed, and of course, at this time, none at all. Taking courage as he proceeded in the murky maze, he at length withdrew this as rather too modest, and moved a direct repeal of the Resolution of 1816, which authorises the receipt of bank notes at all. He was much laughed at in the Senate, but this appeared only to increase his bravery, and he hinted very largely at bank bought and bank interested legislators, corrupt and corrupting. His motion for repeal was negatived, yeas 8, nays 36, and the Resolution in the above form, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the following vote, which I send you to show more precisely how parties stood on this point:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Webster, White, Williams, Young—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Linn, Morris, Niles, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange—10.

This Resolution has been debated to a late hour to-day, on its third reading. Mr. Webster opened the debate by a speech rather explanatory of the nature, bearing, and relations of the Resolution, touching also on various kindred topics, hinting at various additional sub-remedies for existing evils, which he said he should propose, after waiting a suitable time for the farther movements of the Administration. One of these was a repeal in the provision of the deposite law of 1836, by which the notes of Banks, issuing less denominations than five dollars, were prohibited from being received by the Government. Mr. Wall argued with his usual power, to show that the Resolution of 1816, authorising the receipt of specie paying bank notes was imperative. Mr. Strange replied in his neat, gentlemanly, though not powerful manner, arguing that the Resolution of 1816 was permissory, and that even in that aspect, it ought to be repealed, and all business intercourse broken up between the Government and Banks.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. expressed much regret at the failure of that part of the Resolution which required the receipt of bank notes, and put those on their responsibility for consequences who had been instrumental in defeating it. He expressed the hope that other partial and inferior measures would yet be adopted. Mr. Calhoun spoke vigorously against the Resolution, because as he inferred it implied a tacit surrender of discretionary power over the subject to the Executive, by taking away only a part, while the rest remained. This appeared quite a neck or nothing principle; and it seems evident to me, that Mr. Webster was quite right in repelling it. Mr. King gave a tardy admission that the Specie Circular might have done some good, but he was quite decided in favor of repealing it. A few other speakers said little that was worthy of note. The Resolution was passed by about the same vote as above.

The House on Saturday passed a great number of Pension Bills, near two hundred. This looks like progressing towards the close of the session. And yet it is doubtful whether this very fact will not increase the speaking propensities, which I have observed is always done by prolonging the daily sessions. But much good as well as much harm is doubtless done by speeches, especially in the respective districts from which the members come; and I am therefore not among the first of zealots to tell Congress to quit talking and go to work, though I think there are a great many who work too little for the right direction of their own minds, and yet speak none at all.

The general navy appropriation bill has passed both Houses, and it was stated that more may be expended under it, than has ever yet been in one year expended. But it carried the tone and aspect of retrenchment, and that will do. In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden moved to strike out the appropriation, ($200,000 in addition to $700,000 already expended,) for the famous exploring expedition, which must make as much noise in history as the Spanish Armada, and will stand on the same page of glory with the Florida war. This called up some speaking of considerable interest. Mr. Rives, Mr. Davis and Mr. Crittenden opposed the appropriation on the ground that the lieutenant commanding, Wilkes, whose personal merits no one questioned, had been hoisted over the heads of more than a hundred of his superiors, some of the most competent of whom had volunteered, and had been refused; that his vessel was a twenty gun ship, which by law could not be commanded by one of his grade, and that by our express navy order none but masters could be appointed to command a squadron. But the appropriation passed by 27 to 14.

Resumption of Specie Payments!

In consequence of the repeal of the Specie Circular, the Bank of the United States, has resolved to comply with the request of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, as expressed in the following resolution.

"Resolved, That our recollection of that liberal system pursued by the former Bank of the United States, renders us peculiarly solicitous that a large banking institution should be established here, under the General Banking law, which shall be managed with the same enlarged views, and the same enlightened and liberal policy."

The disposition of the Bank to immediately resume specie payments when it could safely be done, is manifested by the annexed letter addressed by the President to the Hon. J. Q. Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR—

In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D. C.

That portion of the Presbyterian Assembly which has been holding its meetings in the First Presbyterian Church, adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1839. The other portion still continue their meetings, having rejected, as we understand, every overture for reconciliation.

General Jessup has arrived in Washington after having taking seventeen hundred Indians. General Scott has issued a proclamation to the Cherokees earnestly entreating them to remove without imposing on him a necessity to recur to violent measures.

The borough of Germantown has been the scene of several robberies, and something very like a riot, committed by one of the fire companies of this city. The spirit of the times is ominous.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The excitement which has existed in our city within the last few days, arising out of the circumstance of the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, being considerably allayed; and our citizens having also had a little time allowed them for reflecting on the subject, we take the liberty of calling their attention to, and request their candid consideration of, the following statement of a few of the facts connected therewith.

We think that injustice has been done to one, at least, of the above named societies, if not to both, by the various rumors which have of late been circulated up and down in our community, relative to their supposed connection with each other; as also that they encourage an amalgamation by intermarriage of the white and colored population. This charge, we believe, is denied by the Anti-Slavery Society. That it is utterly untrue of the Society of Friends, is evident from the fact, that since their rise to this day, embracing a period of nearly two centuries, no instance of an intermarriage of the above description has occurred among them; nor has any rule of discipline ever been adopted by the society, recommending or encouraging such marriages.

We presume that those of our fellow citizens, whatever religious communion they may be in unity with, whether Friends or others, who are members of the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia city and county, have joined themselves to that association with honest intentions. They desire the manumission of the colored race in our country. Whatever credit they are or may be entitled to for their exertions in the cause, must be awarded to them alone, and not to the particular religious societies they may be in communion with. If they merit any censure from their respective communions for their acts or proceedings, it will doubtless be passed on them in a manner consistent with their established order; to which censure, when thus given, we presume they will cheerfully submit. If they have offended the public feeling by the introduction and promiscuous seating of colored persons in their meetings, or for having, in a few instances, appeared in company with them abroad, they must be content to suffer in the opinion of that public to the extent to which the feeling against such a procedure prevails. But if they have violated the law of the land, they are accountable to, and will doubtless be ready to answer for the breach thereof, before the legally constituted authorities of our country, but not to the assumed authority of a lawless or tumultuous mob.

The writer of this communication is not connected with the Anti-Slavery Society—has never attended its meetings, and is therefore unable to state whether they violated any law or order at their late gatherings in this city. Be that as it may, all who desire that the public peace, the constitutional rights of our citizens, and the laws, be preserved inviolate, will admit, that a turbulent assemblage of persons unconnected with the aforesaid society, is by no means the kind of tribunal before whom they, or any other body of our citizens should be dragged for adjudication, in respect either to their persons or property.

There are in the aforesaid city and county, from six to seven thousand members of the society of Friends, counting the two divisions thereof, who claim that appellation. There are also several thousands more who profess their principles and attend their meetings for public worship, but who, like the writer, are not in membership. Of the above numbers there are not, we believe, over one hundred who are in connection with the Anti-Slavery Association.

The Society of Friends have, nevertheless, ever been concerned in the cause of manumission. They were the first to attempt the abolition of slavery in this and in the adjoining states. As early as the year 1688, the subject was opened in their yearly meeting. By a long course of patient labor with the members of their own communion, many of whom also held slaves, they were enabled by the year 1776, to abolish that odious system from among themselves; thereby, also, furnishing an example to others. Having cleared their own borders of the oppression, they from time to time, have, as way opened, in their own christian and peaceable manner, borne, and still continue to bear their testimony against the slavery of the human race, by petitioning the general and state governments on that account. They have also by the use of such other means as is warranted by their peaceable profession, and which they believe themselves bound by a sense of duty, occasionally to adopt, endeavored to impress upon the minds of their countrymen, the injustice of retaining their fellow beings in slavery, and of the propriety of doing away that unrighteous system from out of the land. But in no instance have they pursued, nor do we believe they ever will pursue, any course in reference to the aforementioned system, which is calculated to inflame the passions of the slave holding community, rather than to convince their judgment, or which will in any way endanger the Union of the states.

The various advices and testimonies of the Friends, given forth from their yearly and other meetings from an early to a late period, and by both sections of the society since the division which has occurred among them, is strong evidence of the truth of the above statement. They are highly interesting, and will, if published entire, form a volume, which, we think, cannot fail to claim the attention, as also to gain the admiration of the public, and will doubtless prove serviceable in the right prosecution of, and in advancing the cause of human liberty and happiness.

B.

Philadelphia, 5th mo. 29, 1838.

The Governor has appointed Frederic Fraley of this city, and the Rev. William P. Alrich of Washington county, Commissioners to examine and report to the next session of the legislature, facts relative to a survey of the state for the purpose of executing a correct map, in compliance with a late act.

The resolution of Mr. Webster, annulling the Specie circular, and forbidding all similar orders in future passed the Senate by a majority of twenty-five.

COMMUNICATION.

NORTHERN LYCEUM.

We are requested to give notice that Doctor Mitchell will lecture before the Northern Lyceum this evening at 8 o'clock. The Lyceum meets at the Temperance Hall, in Third below Green street. The subject of the lecture will be Carbonic Acid.

MOBS.

Extract from a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Montgomery co. Pa. by Judge Fox.

"That an extraordinary disposition to set at naught the law, and the legal power of its officers, exists throughout our country, from one extremity to the other, cannot be doubted by any one who pays the slightest attention to the events of the times. Nowhere, and at no time, has this disposition manifested itself in a more alarming shape, than in the late riotous proceedings in the great city of our state.—There, deliberately, and with the design well known in the presence, as we may say, of the whole people, a large building was set on fire, by a mob and burned to the ground. The Sheriff of the county, and the Mayor of the city, attempted to interfere to prevent the crime and arrest the criminals. But not an arm was raised to assist them—they were beaten and driven off, and thus high crime was consummated with the most perfect impunity.

So long as acts like these are perpetrated by the very young, the indiscreet, the vicious and the ignorant, there is little cause of apprehension for the safety of our institutions, provided that those from whose age, general respectability and stake in society we have a right to expect prudence and foresight, frown upon such outrages, and give in time of need, efficient support to the laws and its officers. But when, as in the present case, all barriers are broken down, and the power of the law is prostrated by the connivance and countenance of all ages, ranks and conditions, we must fear that the disease has reached the vitals of society; and unless prompt and effectual remedies are supplied, a speedy and violent dissolution must take place.

To-day, the excuse for the outrage against the law is that the building burned was an Abolition Hall, in which proceedings were had and principles disseminated, destructive to our institutions, and abhorrent to the feelings of the great body of the community. In Boston, a school house was burnt by the mob because it was a Roman Catholic institution, and they feared the advancement of Popery. Such excuses for such acts, are, in effect, but avowals that the laws shall be suspended and the mob govern; when, even the majority, or those who have the power, whether a majority or not, shall choose that it be so. Society for the time is dissolved and the law of the strongest prevails. To-day, this law may be applied to abolition Halls and abolitionists, but to-morrow, it may please the mob to apply it to a Quaker Meeting House, and to Quakers, to Presbyterians, or Lutherans, or Menonists, or to whomsoever, or whatsoever the prejudice or passion of the moment may direct inconsiderate fury.

The general disposition evinced in the case which has called forth these remarks, to resist, or at least, not to support, when assailed, the public officers in their attempts to preserve the public peace, is not the least alarming evidence of the diseased state of the public mind. The same disposition that induces resistance to the officers, whose duty it is to execute the law, will incite the same description of persons to resist or punish the Judge on the bench, who may dare to do his duty in defiance of popular excitement. It appears to me that there is but a step from the one to the other, and that that step may be fatal to liberty."

ORANG OUTANG.

The female orang, purchased by the Zoological Society some time since for their menagerie in the Regent's park, has most agreeably disappointed the expectations of those interested in her welfare, by completely recovering the effects of her long voyage from Bornea, and apparently regaining her natural playfulness and activity. The creature so far from following in the steps of the poor unfortunate *Chimpanzee*, has not suffered in the slightest from the late unusually severe winter, being now in the enjoyment of robust health and strength. During the comparatively short time she has increased in weight nearly one-fourth, and several inches in height, the greatest possible proof of her not pining after the woods and forests of her native Island. In short, her excellent health and the apparent high spirits which she enjoys, speak most creditably for the judicious treatment and care bestowed upon her. The display of the orang's anger, always exhibited upon the keeper's quitting her, is so ludicrously like that of a human being, that it can only be believed by being seen, one minute she throws herself down on her back, screaming and kicking like a child; the next she is trying to burst open her door, by battering it with her chair or some other article with which her apartment is furnished. An instance of this kind is very well described by a writer in a late number of the Penny Magazine, who thus speaks of a fit of her anger:—

"Its keeper having fastened the door of its bamboo-latticed inclosure and gone about his other duties, it gave way at once to a paroxysm of violent passion; it traversed the bamboo frame-work with the utmost celerity, for it was roused to unusual activity, striving to force the rods apart, and escape into the room: screaming with disappointment it swung itself to the branches of the trees, and descending thence to the floor, it dragged its chair (a heavy chair too) to the door, and using it as a sort of battering ram, endeavored by violent and repeated blows to force open the unyielding wicket; disappointed in its efforts it again swang itself from branch to branch, screaming with rage, again traversed the lattice work, and again tried at the door with its chair. Nothing but the return of its keeper pacified it. A scene of this nature serves to prove the correctness of the reports of the natives of Borneo respecting the full grown orang, which is much dreaded there. They say he will sit in listless apathy for hours among the topmost branches of the forest, in solitary seclusion, and that unless when roused, his movements are slow and indolent, but that when attacked, he performs the most astonishing feats among the branches, and defends himself with determined resolution. His bodily powers, as the enormous bulk of the chest, declares, are prodigious, and his long sinewy arms enable him, while swinging by the feet from a branch overhead to grapple with his antagonist. Unless provoked, however, he makes no attack, but is quiet and peaceful."

Whole Town Destroyed by Fire.—The town of Monrovia, near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was destroyed by fire about the 17th ult. every building in it (except a kitchen and hen houses) including the church, academy, banking house, post-office and exchange, being swept away as with the besom of destruction. The fire is believed to be the act of an incendiary, and suspicion has fallen on the Cashier of the bank, as it is believed he had embezzled a large amount of the funds in his charge.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 25, received from		Wm. A. Ogl[?], Esq.	2 00
Wm. J. Langley,	$6 00	Guy B. Morrison, Esq.	3 00
Rev. S. B. Webster, nett	1 00	D. S. Thompson, Esq.	1 00
extra post. and dis. 40 cts.		C. B. Fletcher, Esq.	5 00
James Egbert, jr.	2 00	*May 29,*	
W. B. McCullough, esq.	2 00	J. P. Gray, Esq. nett,	2 25
May 26,		Miss. notes 25 per ct. dis.	
Cantwell Clark,	4 00	E. D. Leisenring,	1 00
Lewis Hole,	2 00	H. Van Reed, nett,	70
Philip Dochomio,	2 00	Nathan Jones, nett,	2 50
Simon Simpson,	10 00	James J. Guy, nett,	4 00
L. Van Buskirk, Esq.	2 00	$1 post. and discount.	
E. Hutchinson, Esq.	1 00	John Bainbridge,	4 00
May 28,		James Allen, Esq.	2 00
Leonard Bouldin, nett	4 25	Matthew Young, nett	4 75
post. and dis. 75 cts.		*May 31,*	
David J. Brett, nett,	4 50	John Douth[?]l,	2 00
postage 50 cts.		Sylvanus S. John nett	1 60
E. M. Griffing,	3 00	extra post. and dis. 40 cts.	
E. Short,	4 00	John Matthias,	2 00
Thomas H. Wright,	3 00	P. J. Morrison,	2 00
E. C. Gregg, Esq.	2 00	Isaac Price, Esq.	3 00

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

From Wolf Creek, Arkansas; Youngesville, La.; New York.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

		price sold for.	par
108 shares	United States Bank,	121	100
265 do.	Mechanics Bank,	50½a50¾	25
100 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	60¼	50
115 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a50¼	50
1085 do.	Girard Bank,	50¼a50½	50
2 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	103	
1500 do.	Kentucky Bank,	93½a95	
135 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	99a99½	
1006 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	75½a81	
90 do.	Norristown R. R.	[illegible]	50
45 do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	98	100
21 do.	[Nort]hern Bank, Ky.	95½a99½	
25 do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	100	100
24 do.	Trenton Bank,	85	
10 do.	West Chester Rail Road,	20	
10 do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	161½	50
20 do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	50	50
22 do.	Mine Hill R. R.	74½	
1 do.	New Castle, R. R.	24	25
59 do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	91	50
20 do.	American Fire In. Co.	135	100
15 do.	N. American In. Co.	13¼	10
40 do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	90	100

ALMANAC.

JUNE. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 SATURDAY,	4 40	7 20	9 45	
3 SUNDAY,	4 39	7 21	10 2[?]	
4 MONDAY,	4 39	7 21	11 11	D. H. M.
5 TUESDAY,	4 38	7 22	11 57	
6 WEDNESDAY,	4 38	7 22	12 21	Full 7 11 49
7 THURSDAY,	4 38	7 22	1 13	Last 14 8 39
8 FRIDAY,	4 37	7 23	2 9	New 21 9 34
9 SATURDAY,	4 37	7 23	3 8	First 29 8 11

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 24th ult. by the Rev. J. B. Hardenburgh, ROBERT ATKINSON, of Montgomery co. to ANNA MARIA SCHREYER, of this city.

At Washington, on the 23d of May, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Mr. CHARLES H. MERILLAT, to Miss MARY M. SIGUSSA, of that city.

In Lafayette, Indiana, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. CYRUS BALL, of that city, to Miss REBECCA G. GORDON, of Philadelphia.

At Pittsburg, Pa. on Sunday evening, May 20th, by the Rev. S. A. Davis, Mr. W. H. SMITH, Jr. editor of the Pittsburg Mercury, to Miss ANN PHILLIPS, formerly of this city.

On Fifth-day, 24th ult. at Friends' Meeting House, Sadsbury, Lancaster co. BENJAMIN B. JOHNSON, of this city, to ELIZABETH F. daughter of William Coale, of the former place.

At Holmesburg, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. F. W. Beasley, Mr. JOSEPH W. SAUL, of Holmesburg, to Miss ANNE E. ALLSTON, of the State of Delaware.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev George Burrows, Mr. JOSHUA BRADLEY, of this city, to Miss MARGARET CAMERON, of Cecil co. Md.

On Thursday afternoon, 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Easton, WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq. of Monroe co. Pa. to Miss SOPHIA HECKMAN, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, 16th ult. by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, the Rev. W. FISHBOUGH, Pastor of the Universalist Church, in Southold, Long Island, to Miss ELIZA JONES, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM A. THORP, to Miss ELIZABETH SCHUYLER, both of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, 23d ult. by the Rev. P. P. Mayer, Mr. DAVID COWDEN, to Miss ELIZABETH FREYMUTH, both of this city.

In Reading, Pa. on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Edward Barker, Mr. JACOB G. WEYMAN, of Phila. county, to Mrs. MARGARET KEIM, of Reading.

On Wednesday evening, 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Coyler, Mr. JOHN G. BREALEY, Jr. Printer, to Mrs. MARY DOHNERT, all of this city.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lybrandt, Mr. JOSHUA MORTON to Miss AMANDA, youngest daughter of the late John Tull, all of Kensington.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. THOS. WALKER, of this city, to Miss JANET STEWART, of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 7th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM H. LEWIS to Mrs. SARAH ANN RICE, both of this city.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Lybrandt, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON GIER, merchant of Holidaysburg, to Miss MARY TOTTEN, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, 23d ult. in St. Augustine's Church, by the Rev. James Donet, O. S. A. Mr. DENNIS J. LOAGE, to Miss ELIZABETH V. KELLER, daughter of Conrad Keller, Jr. late of Baltimore.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JACOB A. PAUL to Miss SARAH C. GOLDSMITH, both of the Northern Liberties.

At St. Andrews' Church, on Tuesday morning, 29th ult. by the Rev. William N. Dahl, the Rev. WILLIAM V. BOWERS, of Hanover co. Va. to Miss FRANCES AMELIA CAMPBELL.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. ABRAHAM MERSETT, to Miss SOPHIA MERIDETH, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 23d ult. ANNA LOUISA COE, wife of Samuel E. Coe.

At his farm, in Chester co. on the 17th ult. JOHN ROGERS, aged 55 years, formerly a merchant of this city.

On board the Br. schr. Isabella Ann, Captain Joseph Green, from Gambia, on the 24th Dec. ALEXANDER HAUTHORNE, Physician of the Royal African Corps.

On Tuesday, 29th ult. after a very short but severe illness, EZRA HAND, aged 23 years.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult. MARTHA ANN, daughter of Jacob Foltz, aged 11 months.

On Thursday afternoon, the 24th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE HARKINS, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 24th ult. in the 30th year of his age, PHILIP BAKER.

On Thursday afternoon, the 24th ult. SHADRACH H. DAWSON, in the 71st year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, 28th ult. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE CLOTHIER, wife of Mr. Wm. Clothier, in the 36th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 29th ult. after a long and severe illness, Mr. ISAAC JENNINGS, in the 79th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 30th ult. JOSEPH, infant son of William Roith.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult. VICTORIA, infant daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Brooker.

On Tuesday morning, 29th ult. after a lingering illness, MARY V. WATTS.

On Wednesday morning, 23d ult. at his residence in Reading, Pa. WILLIAM BELL, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

In Manayunk, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. MARY CLARK, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Williamson, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 26th ult. WILLIAM BUTLER, in the 108th year of his age.

On Thursday, 17th ult. at Cape Henlopen, Del. KENDAL BATSON, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. JOHN M'NABB.

On Saturday evening, 26th ult. THEODORE HART, infant son of Oswald Thompson, aged 11 years and 28 days.

On Friday morning, 25th ult. MARTHA ANN, daughter of Jacob Fox, aged 14 months.

Deeply regretted, at Scampston, near Charlestown, Va. on Saturday, 19th ult. WILLIAM LEE, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. SARAH FRITZ, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 24th ult. Wm. ALLEN, infant son of Wm. Keyser, of the Rising Sun.

On the 27th ult. Mr. CALEB GRIFFIN, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 22d ult., in Coventry township, Mr. JOSEPH WHITAKER, in the 8th year of his age.

At New Orleans, 19th ult. RICHARD RUSSELL, Esq. Manager of the Camp st. Theatre.

On Fifth-day evening, the 24th ult. at her residence in Camden, Delaware, LYDIA LUFF, relict of the late Dr. N. Luff, aged 57 years.

Jayne's Expectorant

Never fails to cure Asthma or relieve a Cough.

THE Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this city as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor, says that he has had repeated spells of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years—and had suffered dreadfully with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and for the last five months immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough, which harrassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually became more easy, but still suffered by more or less cough throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings, had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much benefit that, on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says,—Dr. D. Jayne: In communicating with you in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observations, viz:—1st. An easy expectoration.—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatical oppression.—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients, you are welcome to them.

Respectfully yours, &c. J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1838.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Jayne's Drug Store, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.—Price $1. ja 2—tf

Public Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Small Farm, situate about three miles west of the city of Philadelphia, in Blockley township and county of Philadelphia—adjoining lands of Henry Leech, Esq. and others. Containing between seven and eight acres of land, part of which is orchard, with a variety of apple, pear, and other fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and divided into convenient lots with good post and rail fence. The improvements are a good two story brick and frame dwelling house, with two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, with a well of excellent water and a pump near the door—a good frame barn with other outbuildings, &c.

The above description is deemed sufficient, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the property for themselves, which will be shown them on application to Miller Russel, on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the time of sale, by DAVID SHELLRAKE.

ja 2—1t*

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

Is a certain cure for Bowel Complaints.

Germantown, April 30th, 1838.

DOCTOR JAYNE,—My Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to communicate to the public, my favorable opinion of your "Carminative Balsam." For two years it has been in almost constant use in my family. It was thus introduced: A child five years old had been sick some five or six days, of the Dysentery. Calomel and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels were unchanged in both character and frequency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your "Balsam." After a portion of Castor Oil it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the Physician found the discharges "essentially changed;" the disease was checked, the removal of all other medicines were discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children, have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted.—Hoping that the public will soon become universally acquainted with the medicine,

I remain yours, &c. H. K. GREEN.

Professor of the Germantown Collegiate Institute.

Sold wholesale and retail at Jayne's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

ja 2—tf

Profitable Investment.

AN association is now being formed in the city of Philadelphia, and the surrounding counties, with a capital of $100,000, for the Cultivation of the Mulberry and manufacture of Silk, &c. with a Charter from the Commonwealth.

The lands for this object were selected and purchased at cheap rates, about two years ago, near the mouth and falls of Beaver River, Beaver Co. Pa. where they have already risen and are sure to rise several hundred per cent. in consequence of the Canals, Rail Roads, &c. passing through them, and the water power, and coal banks found upon them. This, with the profits on Morus Multicaulis, and the premium which the State is to pay on cocoons and reeled Silk, will place the stock far above any that can be named in our country.

A few Shares of the Stock are yet for sale at their par value, and may be had on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, Phila.

N. B. The postage on all letters from a distance respecting the business must be paid. my 26—tf

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

THIS medicine has become of such general adoption in family use, that it requires no further certificates to attest its merits; no family will ever be without it after a trial.

Every species of worms seems to have its origin and support in a weak and depraved condition of the digestive organs. This Vermifuge expels worms by giving healthy action to the stomach and organs of digestion: there is nothing in its composition to kill worms.

Those medicines, composed of pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. which kill worms, must of course, injure the stomach materially, and be the cause of many serious complaints.

Most of the diseases of children owe their origin to verminous affections, and whenever a child is pale, emaciated, sickly and fretful, the probability is that it is suffering from *intestinal worms*. The tonic and invigorating effects upon the stomach and bowels, produced by this Vermifuge, render it serviceable in a great variety of troublesome and dangerous complaints. It is thus that *adults* as well as children, have been relieved by its use, of Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Piles, Colic, Sick Head-Ache, foul Stomach, Vomiting, Fever and Ague, and the whole host of disagreeable effects, consequent upon *bilious disorders*. Families residing in the country, and travellers going into the interior, or voyaging to distant tropical climates, (insulated from medical talent) would find SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE of great advantage.

☞ Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, South Seventh street, near Chesnut, Philadelphia, and sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States.

ja 2—1m

Truss! Truss!

Hernia or Rupture Cured.

PERSONS afflicted with Hernia or Rupture—Thompson's superior Truss, is applied to both sexes and persons of all ages. This Truss is so constructed that it confines the rupture entirely within the ring and produces adhesive inflammation, after which, by changing the pads, the parts adhere, and a permanent cure is effected. Numbers have already been cured by it within the last 18 months, in cases of long standing, both of the double and single Hernia. This Truss has been examined by more than 200 of the most scientific and respectable surgeons and physicians in the city of New York, who, with scarcely a dissenting voice, acknowledge it to possess qualities superior to any other now in use. Any person may give this Truss six days' trial without expense. This instrument will fit any case whatever.

Sold and applied by Dr. D Jayne, No. 20 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Phila.

my 26—tf

One Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday evening, May 13th, THOMAS E. PADGETT, an indented apprentice to the Farming business. He is between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, dark hair, had on a beaverteen frock coat, dark figur'd velvet vest, white twill'd cotton pantaloons, and fur cap, lace boots, yellow stock, and took with him a striped summer roundabout, dark mixt casinet coatee, striped casinet pantaloons, light figur'd Marseilles vest, new, striped casinet vest, a seal skin cap, and sundry other clothing. Any person that will arrest and return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him at their peril. SAM'L TORBERT.

my 19—3t East Caln township, Chester co. Pa

Removal.

CALEB H. CANBY, PLUMBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from Bank street, to No. 115 Arch st. between 3d and 4th, opposite Friends' Meeting House. ap 14—3m

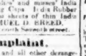
Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Becher, widow, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims, or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay to

GEORGE BECHER, Administrator.

may 5—6t* Germantown, Pa.

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.



GENTLEMEN'S light summer Boots, $2 50, do. calf skin Shoes, $1.37½, ladies' and misses' Shoes of various kinds and qualities, at reduced prices. India Rubber silk by the piece or yard. Ladies' and misses' India Rubber Silk Aprons and Bathing Caps. India Rubber Garden Hose, &c. &c. Also, 150 sheets of thin India Rubber.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

[illegible] '37.— No. 18 north Seventh street.

Summer Complaint.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, are effectually cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir,—Having made use of your Carminative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOING, D. D.

President of Granville College, Ohio.

New York, May 20, 1837.

Baltimore, March 27th, 1833.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir,—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments and is called for again and again, which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the *Summer Complaint* of children it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours—I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it is a *valuable medicine*, and no family should be without it. Respectfully,

M. L. KNAPP, M. D.

Late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

Prepared and sold by Dr. D Jayne, No 20 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut. may 5—3m if

Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.

30,000 FINE TREES, of the CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, still unsold, which have 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood, and will yield abundance of cuttings. Terms cash, or approved notes. If not sold in 15 days they will be put up for planting. The prices are much less than the rates generally charged. 14,000 Morus Expansa, equal in excellence to the above, and the only parcel for sale in the Union—3 to 7 feet high.

They will be delivered in Philadelphia if desired. Apply to WM. PRINCE & SON,

Lin. Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near N. York. ap 21—7t

TURTLE CREEK MILLS & FARM FOR SALE,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THIS property, at the junction of the Creek with the Susquehanna River, in Union co. Pa. contains 300 acres, with grist mill, saw mill, clover mill, and three dwelling houses and other improvements, is offered for $9000, in easy payments.

Application to the Subscriber, at Northumberland Pa. Post Office, (post paid) will receive attention.

ap 21—3m* E. P. SHANNON.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Seed Store, No. 21 Arcade, West Avenue, a general assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the first quality, warranted fresh and genuine. Fruit and ornamental trees, and Shrubbery, and Green House Plants.

White Italian and Chinese Mulberry Seeds; the genuine French Sugar Beets Seed, Italian Spring Wheat—The "Dutton" Corn, and a large variety of Bulbous Roots, of the most approved kinds. HENRY D. HIRST,

ap 14—1y No. 21 Arcade, Philada.

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers of $1 and $2, some thousands of seeds in each paper.

Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED (fresh) in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

New Seed Store,

123 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of Fresh Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, which he can warrant as genuine.

All orders promptly supplied, and packed so as to carry safely to any part of the United States.

Also Trees of all kinds, Green House plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. THOMAS D. PERIT.

my 19—1y

Farmers' Hay & Straw Market

ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Hay Market Association, will be held on Tuesday, the 5th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Jacob Gilbert, Hay Market Hotel, in 6th st. above Brown, for the purpose of adopting the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature at their last session.

my 19—3t* HUGH WHITTON, Sec'ry.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Maria Stevens, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same to him without delay.

HENRY HINKLE,

my 26—6t* Rogan street, District of Spring Garden.

Summer Boarding.

MRS. SARAH THOMAS, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to that spacious and pleasant house in MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. late the residence of Dr. Budd, where she can comfortably accommodate a few select individuals and families with boarding and entertainment, either permanently or transiently, on moderate terms.—No exertions will be spared to render her house agreeable.

ap 28—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farm, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Bar-keepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A Young Woman wants a situation.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.

COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE. my 26—3t*

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The JUNE Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

Edmond Kean, as Shylock—Mausoleum at Lucnow—Music: "The Land of Dreams."

CONTENTS.

Edmond Kean, plate; The Man who always Ate Stale Bread; Blockade of the Island of Corsica; Spirit of Christianity, An Instance of true Magnanimity; Anecdotes of Animal Instinct; The Household Wreck; Maternal Effort; The Furlough; Card Playing; Creosote; Hazel Divining Rod; The Shell; How to make a Young Wife of an Old Maid; The Vision of Columbus; The musical and unmusical Ear; Anecdote of Gen. Washington.

POETRY.

Grief; The Soul's Soliloquy with itself; Lines; Thoughts on the Universe; Rejected, Brevity of Life; Mausoleum of Asoph ud Dowlah, descriptive of eng.; The Land of Dreams, set to Music; The Three Painters; Signs of the Seasons; Lines; Spring.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

my 26 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Why Will Ye Die?

TAKE the sincere advice of a disinterested friend, and before the corroding arms of that insidious monster, consumption, has encircled you in his fatal embrace, try one bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that unrivalled preserver of health and life, and live to a good old age.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—When, for one dollar you can procure a remedy that will not only save you from the ravages of an awful disease, but secure to you that best of gifts, HEALTH.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Ye that are affected with *Asthma, Cough, Consumption*, or any other disease of the Lungs, when DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT *has never failed to relieve.*

TO DR. JAYNE.—Dear Sir:—The astonishing and almost miraculous effects your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rusling, whose case you will recollect was given over by his physicians, and who himself had lost all hope of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as to be able not only to walk out, but also to preach, made so wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a *regular Practitioner of Medicine* and that your remedy was not one of those quackish compounds with which the public are so frequently duped—for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quacks—I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectorant, and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing; the last five of which chills and fevers, every spring and fall, were added to my misery.—I was worn away to a mere skeleton, with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs, my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded that I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken *one bottle*, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it, the happiest relief. In short, sir, *it has made a perfect cure of me*—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it as a duty I owe you, and through you the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted as I have been, to the use of a remedy which, under the blessing of God, I consider to have *preserved my life*.

You are at liberty, sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and make my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell, forge certificates and publish them,) refer them to me. I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude, I am dear sir your obliged friend,

MARY GILL, 78 Tammany street, above Fourth.

Philadelphia, December, 1837.

N. B. This valuable medicine may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 south Third street, between Market and Chesnut, by J. W. Sheppard, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by most of the Druggists in the United States. Price $1.

my 26—tf

NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE U. S.

Price only three dollars, in advance—each number contains a spirited Wood Cut.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG, being located in the centre of COMMERCE, POLITICS and LITERATURE, has already commanded the most extensive patronage. The demand for it continues beyond precedent. The reasons are obvious. It contains an amount of the most valuable original reading matter, in POLITICS, COMMERCE, FINANCES, LITERATURE, SCIENCE and the FINE ARTS, equal to two duodecimo volumes of the novel size in each weekly number; or, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR VOLUMES annually—more than THIRTY ONE THOUSAND PAGES for three dollars!

Every week there is a complete table of PRICES, and every other week a BANK NOTE TABLE, corrected up to the date of the Weekly Whig.

The immense advancement of all the auxiliaries to human improvement, by the era which has lately dawned upon the world, and which points to a brighter morning for mankind, has placed it in the power of the publishers to furnish such a paper as has never before been published in this country. Arrangements are in progress by which an EIGHT CYLINDER POWER PRESS, after the model of that used by the London Times, will be speedily procured and put in operation. By it, eight thousand copies in one hour can be printed, which will enable the publisher of the Weekly Whig to print an edition of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND COPIES in four hours, and thus provide all their subscribers with the LATEST NEWS at the earliest hours.

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CONSISTING of the best parts of Blackwood's, Metropolitan, New Monthly, United Service, Monthly, Dublin University, Johnstone's, Tait's, and other Magazines, and all the Annuals. It is the lighter part of the Museum of Foreign Literature.

Contents of the number for MAY.—The Broken Sixpence; Decayed Gentlewoman; Ghost and Bone Setter; Innkeeper of Andermatt; Darby Sykes; A Family Story; Prisoners of the Seventeenth Century; Life of William Lilly the Astrologer; Oliver Twist; Religious Memoirs; General Washington.

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Price—Three dollars a year in advance. Five dollars, if sent free of postage, will pay for two copies.

my 19—tf

Important to Females.

DR. WM EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine, which will so invigorate their mind, and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are in a delicate state, are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, a few doors above Market. feb 10—tf

NOW OPEN

AT MASONIC HALL, CHESNUT STREET,

An Exhibition of

Original Paintings,

By the celebrated Dubufe, of Paris, the Painter of Adam and Eve.

DON JUAN & HAIDEE, surprised by Lambro. This is a magnificent painting of large dimensions, representing a thrilling scene from the poem of Lord Byron, as described in the 4th Canto, 37th and following stanzas. It may truly be called a chef d'œuvre.

SAINT JOHN IN THE DESERT.—Represents St. John in his youth, a most perfect form, "with a girdle of skin about his loins," quenching his thirst at a pure stream gushing from a rock.

THE PRINCESS OF CAPUA.—A beautiful portrait of a lady absorbed in the contemplation of a Miniature.—The exquisite finish, splendid drapery of the white satin robe, and limbs starting from the canvas, render it a perfect study.

In addition to the above, is a grand Historical Painting, of very large size, by Giraud, in which a number of figures, strongly characteristic of the event, are represented.

The REVOLT in PARIS in 1356.

MARCEL—Provost of Paris saves from the fury of the revolted Parisians, the Dauphin CHARLES, Duke of Normandy and Regent of France, during the captivity of King John, his Father.

The Exhibition will be open from 10 in the morning, until 10 at night. Admission 25 cents. Season Ticket One Dollar. my 2—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, of a description warranted to order in the neatest and best manner or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

The Olio.

The Cincinnatian says, that a coffin maker is that city grumbles whenever a still is presented to him, because it don't taken out in trade.

"Imagine I was a tall chap," said Bevis.—"Don't try," responded Benham. "you'll hurt yourself, for it's a great stretch of the imagination for a little fellow to do that."

UNDERSTANDING IT.—"My dear sir," said an election acquaintance, accosting a sturdy wag yesterday, "I'm very glad to see you." "I see no need it'be—I'v voted.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Mr. Imlach, late minister of the Hurthouse, near Dunse, was remarkable for his absence of mind. In his prayer one day he said, "O Lord bless all ranks and degrees of persons, from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on the throne!" Then recollecting himself, he added, "I mean from the beggar on the throne to the king on the dunghill!"

If all the newspapers which are read were piled in a heap, they would reach the moon; and then if all the newspapers which are printed for were placed in another heap beside the former, and a man were to stand on the top of each heap, the one would be no far above the other, that they could not converse together without the aid of a speaking trumpet.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—A son of the Emerald Isle, travelling in the Cherokee country, met a native. 'Good morrun', said the traveller.

'*O ne-a*,' replied the Indian, (meaning good morning.)

'You one one,' replied the Irishman, 'by Jasus I see you too.'

Some weeks, (meaning white men) said the Indian, somewhat offended at the rough language of his fellow traveller.

Shin my neck,' cried the Irishman in a burst of passion. 'By the height of the hill of Howth, I'll skin your neck first, and let Berkeleith know how to pummel the unfortunate native most unmercifully.

'*Mik-ee*,' (meaning quit) yelled the Indian.

'Yes,' said the Irishman, 'I'll make you till your heart's contented with the beating I'll give you.'

EQUE OCHLTREE ON DUELLING.—The address made by said Eike, when he came across a couple of young bloods in search of *honor*, is good as any time, but in reference to Mr. Grant's the force of the concluding sentence has a hundred fold power: "What can you have found for, young men? Are you desirous to mend the lovely works of God, to break his laws? Have ye left the works of man, the houses man, the cities, that are but clay and dust, like those that built them, and are ye come here among the peaceful hills, and by the quiet waters, that will but while aught earthly will endure, to destroy each other's lives, that will but last an unco short time, by the course of nature, and ask for a long account at the close o't! Oh, hae ye brothers, sisters, fathers, that ye tended ye, mothers that hae trawaled for ye, friends that ha ca'd ye, like a ponce o' their ain heart! And is this the way ye talk to make their obedience to themselves, and friendless? Ohon! it's ae ill bright wha'se that wins has the worst o't.—*W. O. Picnyone.*

THEATRICAL PUFFS.—The folly of puffing actors and actresses, and making them "the ultras" on every occasion, is finely hit off in the following criticism upon Miss Tree's acting in St. Louis. It is written by a Horse:

"I'll tell you an almighty strange thing of how that gal Elsie Tree' works on the feelings of critters. When she was acting Julia in our parts, the fore keepers came away in, for it was tarnation cold, and no one took no notice of the doors, cos no more could yet in: when she did bear soulful his way into the town, and finding no one amazin, for they were all at the play, what does the critter do, but shifts his way there hom and crawls up behind the horses. I guess he meant to sap off some of us chaps; but however he listened and listened, till he got quite *affected*, and no mistake, that he vowed he would never no man eating any more; next night he came again, and brought his wife, and the dogs are not only discovered on the third night, when he was seen coming down to the box office with an 'I.'

LOVE.—A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes generally between the ages of fourteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty.

Symptoms—Absence of mind; giving thing wrong names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs; a great fondness for poetry and music; dancing on the moon and stars; toothache; bleeding at the nose; loss of appetite; neglect of business; a loathing for all things save one; blood shot eyes; and a constant desire to sigh.

Effects—A strong heart-burn; pains high; stupidly eloquent eyes; sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing. At times imagining bright flowers, and roses, winged cupids, and battered peas; and then again screams of laughter, racks, tortures, and hair-triggered pistols.

Cure—Get married.

Ancient Laws against Drunkenness.—Denmarken ordered all the vine plants in the Roman territory to be rooted out. Charles X. of France issued a similar edict. In 1526, under Francis I. a law was passed sentencing drunkards to imprisonment on bread and water for the first offence—a public whipping punished a second infringement, and on retorsions banishment and loss of ears. Draco inflicted capital punishment. Lycurgus destroyed the vineyards. The Athenian laws did officers to prevent the excess of drinking: in Rome the patricians were not allowed wine until they had attained their thirty-fifth year; nevertheless, drunkenness was a common vice among the Romans. Numa Pompilius ordered wine duly it was to intoxicate foreign ambassadors. Temperance societies are not modern institutions. Sigismund de Dietrichstein established one in 1517, under the auspices of St. Christopher.

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised on a patient:—A writer says Dr. Trail went into a room where there was a patient disposed to be violent. He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the Governor was on the outside, with a key which would open it. I sat down by him, on the bed, when he asked me if I was not afraid. "Afraid," I replied, "of what?" He said, "Afraid of me! I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled and told him so strong as he was I had a spell which would master him, and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him, and throw him out of his window! The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and afterwards told the Governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man, and had "immortal strength."—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT.—Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses, when given literally as they speak. In a late assault case, the prosecutor was asked "What the defendant struck him with a broom on his head 'till he broke the top of it?' In narrating an incident some time since, it was stated "that a poor old woman was run over by a cart aged sixty." So in a case of supposed poisoning, he had something on a blue paper in his hand, and saw him lean his head over the pot and put it in." And in swallowing these cases, he snatched the half crown from the hand of the swallower, in which sense to mean the boy, not the money, was the point of the counsel's inquiry. An old fellow was many years sold combustible matches in Bishopsgate had the following cry: Buy a penny-worth of matches, of a poor old man made of foreign wood.'

Periodical Literature.—The monthly issue of periodical literature from London is unequalled by any similar commercial operation in Europe. 256 monthly publications are sent out on the last day of each month to every corner of the United Kingdom, from Paternoster row. These are also 34 periodical works published quarterly, making a total of 976. A bookseller who has been many years connected with the industry For the great literary lure of London on Magazine day, makes the following computations:—The periodical works sold on the last day of the month amount to 300,000 copies. The amount of cash expended in the purchase of these 300,000 copies is £35,000. The periods despatched into the country, of which very few remain over the day, are 2000.

Arab Beauty.—Among them was one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw, apparently about twenty years of age. She was of a dark complexion, and had, as yet, the inside of one of her lids was blackened with kohle, her teeth were white as ivory; her long hair fell down in two locks on and over her shoulders behind, long enough for her to sit down upon. She had large silver ear-rings, and a silver ring through her nostril elegantly drawing it down and displaying her fine teeth, through; her hair was bound with a silver fillet confining her veil to the top of her head, which was thrown back negligently over her shoulders; she was habited in a long blue loose shirt, open at the breast, her bare arms were covered with bracelets and amulets, a string of beads round round her neck, her feet were bare, and two large rings were fastened round her ancles. She walked as all the Arab women do, with a grace and beauty of carriage I never saw surpassed nor in simplicity and elegance of appearance have I ever seen a fine lady of Europe, with her jewels and pearls, equal that plain and simple Arab girl.

TIME—LOSE IT NOT.

Each person understands the employment of time after his own manner. Brougham, the most laborious man in England, sometimes does not leave the House of Lords before midnight; yet he is always on foot before 4 o'clock in the morning.—Sir Cutting Mather, who put such a high value of time in every thing, never wished to lose a single minute. To arrive at this desired result, he caused to be printed in large characters on the door of his study, "*By Brief*."

Voraisus, professor at the University of Heidelberg, wishing to hinder loungers and gossips from interrupting him in hours of study, wrote over the door of his library, "Whoever thou art that comest hither, be brief—get you gone."

The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase on his cabinet door: "*Pergus aut abi, ager sum.*"—"My time is my field."—The favorite maxim of Shakspeare was, "Look upon time as precious to be lost in babbling."—"Friends are veritable thieves of time," said Lord Byron.

An old precursor of the Chatelet, had the custom of shaking off importunate clients, and those from whom he had nothing to expect, by the single words: 'My good friends, lost time is liable to no loss.'

"Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, who was passing by in the monarch's coach.—"If your time be brief," replied the Prince, "I will cause you to be hung up by the neck." "Sire," said the soldier, "I only wished to recommend to your consideration the speedy promotion of mind, granted to an honest man."

A DAMASCENE BEAUTY.

At Damascus, our author had an opportunity of taking a shaving in a barber's shop, not of the common, through the interference of Mrs. Farren, the lady of the British Consul, who, on the very day, standing against the corner of the district, covering her face with her hands, but upon being told that the shaved could not be taken if she covered her face, she removed her hands, and presented a countenance which was a lovely one. It was very white skin, large black eyes, a very proud, haughty look, and her blacking the marble trees covered with her slipper, looked as if it could not compose out of the lip, when at the Farren's request, she opened it to read laugh. She had beautiful teeth, and a fine bust, and was altogether a very little thing, but very imposing and very proud. Her dress, although not as splendid as Madam Bendin's, yet was more stylishly worn, and seemed a more correct costume. She had on a light blue silk vest, with full sleeves to the wrist, and over which her hair fell down in long tresses, terminating in a tassel of gold coins. She had large ample tresses of a dark material. Her head also was covered with a rose colored cap, into three portions, being slit open at either side and in front, and tied in a knot behind, and confined to the waist by a shawl. She had a scarlet jacket, embroidered both before and behind with gold lace, and gold; the sleeves fitted close round the arm, put above the elbow, but from under them descended a second pair of sleeves, open and loose, hanging down and displaying the arm from the elbow covered in a transparent gauze shirt sleeve, and covered with bracelets; a light embroidered handkerchief formed a part of the dress part of the turban, fell down in graceful folds on one side of her head. She had a necklace of gold coins, and a girdle of the same, embroidered slippers, were thrust into the kubkabs, and in front, and behind, and confined close to the waist by a shawl. She had a scarlet jacket, embroidered both before and behind with gold lace, and gold; the sleeves fitted close round the arm, put above the elbow, but from under them descended a second pair of sleeves, open and loose, hanging down and displaying the arm from the elbow covered in a transparent gauze shirt sleeve, and covered with bracelets; a light embroidered handkerchief formed a part of the turban, fell down in graceful folds on one side of her head. She had a necklace of gold coins, and a girdle of the same, embroidered slippers, were thrust into the kubkabs